

# PROMINENT JAPANESE SEND GREETINGS TO AMERICA



Dr. T. Dan



Baron Sakatani



Baron Shibusawa



Dr. J. Soyeda



Viscount Motono



Viscount Mishima

Tokio, April 19, 1917.

Dean Walter Williams,  
Columbia, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

At a time when the world is rent asunder by a great international strife, we are happy to say that never has the feeling in Japan been more sincerely cordial to the American people and government than it is today.

We extend our greetings to the American newspaper men who will attend the "Made-in-Japan" Banquet in Columbia May 18 and we believe that a more correct knowledge and understanding between the two peoples will result in the furtherance of closer and more harmonious relationships. The newspaper men of both the United States and Japan should assist in this great work.

*M. Suyenobu*  
*Sh. Tani*

*W. Motono*

*Rempei Kondo*

*K. Shidehara*  
*Admiral Baron Uriu*  
*Baron Sakatani*  
*Baron Shibusawa*  
*Dr. J. Soyeda*  
*Viscount Mishima*  
*Viscount Motono*

This document contains a message of good will signed by prominent Japanese in both their native and English signatures. The first signer is the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Ichiro Motono, former Minister Resident at Brussels, Minister at Paris and from 1906 until the last winter, Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd. He is the best known Japanese, in the eyes of the European nations. Next to his name, is the signature of Baron Rempel Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the largest Japanese shipping company. It runs eleven vessels to London, six to the United States, three to Australia, and has started a regular service to South America and a special service to India. These are all passenger vessels. Besides, the N. Y. K. has more than 125 freighters. Mr. M. Suyenobu is president of the Tokio Marine Insurance Company.

Across the page from left to right are the signatures of K. Shidehara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; Admiral Baron Uriu; Baron Sakatani, former Minister of Finance and from 1912 until 1915 mayor of Tokio; Dr. T. Dan, managing director of the great corporation of Mitsui's, one department of which earned net profits during 1916 of \$10,000,000; Viscount Mishima, Governor of the Bank of Japan and a member of the House of Peers; Baron Shibusawa and Dr. J. Soyeda, editor-in-chief of the Hochi Shimbun, a Tokio daily.

The signer best known to America is Baron Shibusawa, the J. P. Morgan of Japan. This title he has earned not so much because of his private wealth, which is large, but because of the fact that although he is 77 years old, he still retains the same control over business, especially finance, in Japan that J. P. Morgan possessed. He is the outspoken friend of the United States. Last summer he resigned as president of the First Bank of Tokio, the bank he founded.

## SAMPLE OF JAPAN'S BEST TEA

Product of Formosa Distributed By Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The half pound tins of Formosan Oolong tea, sent to each guest at the "Made-in-Japan" Banquet, are the gift of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., the largest importing and exporting company in the Far East. The Mitsui company made the contribution at the request of the Honorable Motojiri Takata, chief of the Bureau of Industry, Government General of Formosa. The tea was sent from the New York branch of the company.

Formosan Oolong tea is the best brand produced in Japan or any of its possessions. Statistics from the Japan Year Book show that it is used extensively in this country and in Great Britain. In England, it is popular for mixing with black tea, thus heightening the flavor of the latter. The tea sells for more than \$1 a pound in the United States.

Formosan Oolong tea is raised in the island of Taiwan, also known as Formosa, which lies to the southwest of Japan. A long mountain range divides the island into a fertile plain on the west and a mountainous region on the east. On the plain rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, indigo and tea are the chief products. The mountainous eastern part of the island is inhabited by nine tribes of aborigines, all of whom are more or less allied to the Malay race. The northern tribes are head-hunters, but the larger portion in the south are more civilized. In 1910, the government set about a subjugation campaign. Four brief campaigns resulted in a great majority of the 130,000 inhabitants taking the oath of allegiance to the government. The presence of head-hunters does not imply that the island is not a wealthy and advanced country. Besides the agricultural industries men-

tioned, gold, silver, copper, coal, sulphur, phosphorus and petroleum are mined in considerable amounts. Trading with Japan and other foreign nations comprises one of the chief sources of wealth of the island. The government of Formosa has helped the production and commerce of Formosa by spending immense sums in such improvements as the building of the Taito railway, the Takao harborworks, and in irrigation. The latter has been made necessary by former carelessness in caring for the land.

Tea is beginning to be more and more recognized by the people of Formosa as a valuable product and is gradually supplanting the sugar industry. The Mitsui firm has leased 50,000 acres in the aborigines' district, 30 miles from Taitoku, the principal city of the island, for the purpose of raising tea. The "tea-taster" is a rare expert, and it is said to be difficult to hire one for seven months out of the year for \$8,000.

## KOREA SENT THE FIRST GIFTS

Twelve Hundred Fans Come From The "Hermit Kingdom."

To Korea, for years known as the "Hermit Kingdom," belongs the honor of contributing the first of the souvenirs which the guests at tonight's banquet will carry to their homes. This donation consisted of 1,200 fans, 600 round and 600 folding fans. The Koreans send them with the hope that "they will be put to good use during the hot summer months in America," although in the Korean language it was expressed somewhat differently.

Korea has for six years been a Japanese possession and its official name is now Chosen. In these six years under Japanese direction wonderful advancement has been made in the peninsula. Extended improvements have been made in living conditions and the Koreans have been taught trades of practically every sort, resulting in a vast increase of the productiveness of the country. New methods of farming have been introduced by Japanese government experts and crops are now raised on land that for centuries practically was allowed to go to waste.

Travelers in the Far East now spend considerable time in Chosen since the Japanese have provided means of transportation, motor bus and railways, and also comfortable inns and hotels. In the south part of the country is the noted peak of Kongo, which is famous for its scenery and for its magnificent Buddhist temples.

## GOGAI SUITS FOR "NEWS BOYS"

Tokio Asahi Furnishes Uniforms For Distributors of Banquet Extra.

The Japanese newsboy suits and bells worn by the ten students who delivered this Banquet Extra of the Daily Missourian, were furnished by the Asahi, one of the largest papers of Japan, through the courtesy of T. Asugimura, editor-in-chief, and S. Uyeno, managing editor of the Tokio Asahi, and son of one of the proprietors of the paper.

Every big paper in Japan furnishes its newsboys with these suits which bear the insignia of the paper on them. The Asahi newsboys wear the symbol of the rising sun, for that is what Asahi means. When the newsboys carry the gogai, or Japanese extra, they wear a set of bells which jingle like sleigh bells when they run. The bells are prescribed by law.

A picture of the banquet newsboys will be taken tomorrow morning and sent to the Asahi to be published in the Tokio paper.

## IN A PAPER FLOWER FACTORY



The vast number of paper flowers used in decorating the banquet hall were made in hand factories of various provinces of Japan, like the one shown above. Japan supplies the world with decorative material and these flowers, faithful in design and color, are distinctive. They are produced for export in hundreds of small factories, each employing fifteen or twenty persons, including many girls and boys. The apprenticeship plan is used as in practically all factories.

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